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CHIANG'S INTERVENTION

Calms Turbulent Assembly Debate

Russia Lifts
Road Block

Vienna, Apr. 17.
Russia today lifted the road barrier to the British-controlled Schwechat Airport, near here—either temporarily or permanently is not known.

Passengers going to the airport were surprised when a Russian sentry raised the barrier on the airport road and allowed a convoy of four vehicles carrying military personnel on board to pass without halting.

This sudden relaxation of restrictions came only a few hours after the British European Airways plane, which was delayed 24 hours, took off for London.—Reuter.

Van Heutsz Hostage Released

One of the six hostages, kidnapped off the 4,500-ton Dutch liner, "Van Heutsz", by pirates on December 14-15 last at Chilang Point has been released and safely returned to Hong Kong, according to an unconfirmed report in the New Life Evening News yesterday.

The vernacular evening paper said that the release of Mr. Tan Kit-cheung, son of the Singapore millionaire, Tan Kah-kec, was secured after the payment of HK\$300,000 ransom money.

The police told the "China Mail" last night that they knew nothing about the reported release of Mr. Tan Kit-cheung who with five other first class passengers were kidnapped by 25 pirates. The pirates seized control of the Dutch liner when the ship was about 80 miles from Hong Kong.

President Elected Today

Nanking, Apr. 18.
The National Assembly tomorrow will elect the first President of the Chinese Republic under the new constitution. At least 2,500 delegates are expected to cast their votes in the balloting which will determine who will head the Chinese Government.

On the eve of the election all observers agreed that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek would almost be unanimously elected. The only candidate opposing the Generalissimo is Chu Cheng, President of the Judicial Yuan, who said himself when announcing his candidacy, that he was "only running to keep the Generalissimo company."

As late as last night some observers thought the Generalissimo might still make a final attempt to persuade the Assembly to elect a non-partisan to replace him in the Presidency—a proposal which the earlier made to the Kuomintang in vain—but when the Generalissimo sat through this morning's Assembly session in silence it was conceded that nothing could now prevent his election as President.

Not Kuomintang Candidate

Chiang is not running as a Kuomintang candidate since, in accordance with a resolution the Generalissimo proposed and had been accepted by the Kuomintang, the party is leaving the matter entirely in the hands of the National Assembly and is not nominating either the Presidential or Vice-Presidential candidate. The Generalissimo, therefore, has been nominated by the Na-

Sweeping Powers Given President

Nanking, Apr. 18.

President Chiang Kai-shek's personal appearance in the National Assembly Hall yesterday afternoon averted possible violence in consequence of the most turbulent debate ever witnessed since the Assembly opened three weeks ago. A few minutes before the Generalissimo's entry, delegates engaged in discussing constitutional amendments had started a free-for-all following the speech of a Kuomintang delegate in which he declared that, in considering the amendments, "no one should blindly follow any one."

This immediately was taken by the Young China Party and the Social Democratic delegates as an insult to them and they rushed forward in an attempt to drag him bodily off the rostrum. Others mounted the rostrum and stood on either side of the delegate to "protect his freedom speech".

The remaining delegates, likewise, split with many shaking fists and exchanging insults. The Generalissimo's dramatic entry produced a momentary quiet in the Assembly hall. He sat in the background on the platform and waited until the Chairman, Mr. Lin Pin, member of the Executive Yuan, was able, by his personal influence, to have a vote taken on the issue in question.

Then the Generalissimo stepped forward and briefly made what he called a post-session address. "Now that the Chairman has just adjourned the meeting," he said, "I wish to speak to you as a citizen of this country. All of you, as delegates chosen by the people, must observe order and make this Assembly an everlastingly good example for all time to come."

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people both at home and abroad."

"As one of the people myself, I request you to observe order and discipline, and not repeat today's action in future sessions."

The issue concerning constitutional amendments was fought between a small Kuomintang group who favoured it and the Social Democratic and Young China parties who opposed it, but outnumbered them in a complete reversal of the original situation.

This followed President Chiang's personal intervention earlier in the afternoon, when he summoned all Kuomintang delegates for a briefing session at the Ministry of Defense headquarters and told them bluntly that if they insisted on revising the constitution, he would not accept the Presidency.

"You want me to be President, first you must follow my decision as head of the Kuomintang," he said.

The Generalissimo's action, following a continuous two-day debate, with both sides standing pat on the issue and attempting to bar a vote-taking every time an attempt was made by the Chairman.

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SECOND PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT SWORN IN Roxas Lying In State

Manila, Apr. 17. Until Elpidio Quirino, Vice-President and Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was sworn in at exactly 9.15 o'clock this morning (local time) at Malacanang Palace as the second President of the Republic of the Philippines. This country had no chief of state for more than 36 hours, following the unexpected death of the late President Manuel Roxas.

WEDDING PRESENT FOR THE DEAN

Tientin, Apr. 18. The dean of the civil college here got more than he bargained for on his wedding day, including a strike by all his students.

The bridegroom, Cui Piting, 65-year old dean of the Hoped Provincial Women's Normal College, was a widower for the last year and he married again. Among the guests were a number of men from the college.

The girl, led by a cheerleader, sang some improve dancing which made the wedding couple blushed. But the bride's relatives turned to anger when the groom, about half bald then,

One of the guests, described as a militaryman and a friend of the bride, slapped the caterer's face.

The students, angry at a strike and the school had at half past three.

A three day strike had been organized in the new year by the bride's mother, aping her son's "muddle-headedness." It was ended and everyone was happy. Associated Press.

U.S. ADVISORS IN CANTON

Canton, Apr. 18. A plane load of American military advisors, headed by Brig. Lawrence O. B. Keeler, chief of the ground force division of the AAC who is conducting a tour of military installations in South China, arrived here from Nanking via Taiwan today.

The tour is regarded as most significant in view of the recent South China visit by American Ambassador Leighton Stuart and Gen. David S. Barr, head of the AAC in China.

Keeler said his group is scheduled to visit the Chinese army base in Kukung, north Kwantung, and then return to Nanking, probably on Monday. He said the training programme in Formosa was proceeding very well.—United Press.

In preparation for His Excellency the Governor's inspection, a rehearsal parade was held by St. John Ambulance Brigade at Caroline Hill yesterday morning when the Commissioner, Mr. A. M. Arculli, inspected the brigade.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB NOTICE TO MEMBERS FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING

Saturday, 1st May, 1948.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the first race will be run at 2.00 p.m.

Through numbers (10 Races—\$20.) may be obtained at the Office of the Treasurers, 1st floor, Exchange Building, also tickets for the Special Cash Sweep on the "Lantao Handicap" to be run at the Whitsun Meeting in May, 1948. The latter may also be purchased at the Club's Branch Office, No. 382 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE.

Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Room at \$10 including tax are obtainable from the Secretary on the written or personal introduction of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all costs etc.

The Treasurers' Office will close at 11 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. Both Offices at 1st floor, Exchange Building.

A limited number of tiffins will be obtainable at the Club House, provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boys' (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3 including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Bookmakers, Tie-Tac men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of The Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Refreshments will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

SERVANTS' PASSES.

Servants' passes will be issued to Private Box holders ONLY who are requested to distribute them with discrimination and to enter their names on the passes. Holders of such passes are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties but must remain in their respective stands.

BY ORDER,

S. A. SLESS,
Deputy Secretary.

DATED: APRIL 10, 1948.



Japanese Census

Tokyo, Apr. 17. The Japanese Government announced today that Japan's latest census, taken on Oct. 1, 1947, totalled 78,027,000 or a 0.32 per cent increase over the previous year's census figures.

The announcement said women totalled 40,241,000 and men 38,389,000.—United Press.

"Jews Better Trained" Says Ismail Pasha

Cairo, Apr. 17. General Ismail Safwat Pasha, Inspector-General of the "Arab Liberation Army," was today reported to have told the Arab League Political Committee that the Jews in Palestine were better trained than the Arabs and "much stronger than they appear."

Safwat Pasha left here two days ago to relieve Fawaz El Kawukji, Arab field commander, and 2,000 Arab troops reported to have been cut off by Haganah, the Jewish Defence force, in a village near Jerusalem.

Before leaving, he said, according to the report, "The Jews in Palestine are much stronger than they appear to be. They are better organized and continuously receive help. They own small arms factories and are better trained and disciplined than the Arabs."

"Their leaders have a great technical knowledge of modern warfare and can easily counter the Arab moves."—Reuters.

Lying In State

The Council also decided that the body of President Roxas will continue to lie in state in the Palace, the burial having been tentatively set for Sunday, April 25, in order to enable the general public and many friends and admirers of the deceased President to pay their last homage.

By an executive proclamation, President Quirino fixed April 17 to May 17 a period of national mourning. Earlier today, the 57 year old non-smoking, non-drinking and soft spoken new chief executive, who is a widow, advocated for the Republic, in an interview, a strong foreign policy backed up by a strong internal economically sound policy.—Reuters.

C. W. JAMIESON DUE BACK

Mr. C. V. Jamieson, of the Hong Kong Prison staff, is due to return from leave by the m.v. "Canton." Mr. Jamieson is better known as the "Jamino" half of the "Marvino and Jamino" team of amateur magicians. Two members of the Prison staff and their families, Messrs. E. Stevens and A. McG. Mitchell, will be proceeding on home leave by the "Canton."

International trusteeship is a sure road to slavery, in the opinion of Taiwanese delegates to the National Assembly. "And," Su Shao-wan thinks, "unless one is crazy, he would realize that fact." He added that anyone who thinks the Taiwanese prefer trusteeship to the Chinese administration, is just as wacky.

Nanking, Apr. 18. The coming week may end current uncertainties in Western Europe, Palestine, Italy and Berlin. When the adjourned conference of the West German occupation powers and the Bonn group on Western Germany's future is resumed in London, it is expected to produce a definite programme for the political evolution of Western Germany.

A decisive Soviet reaction to such a programme is also to be expected.

Meanwhile, the special Assembly of the United Nations in New York will make a second bid to find a successor government in Palestine which can control the spreading civil war and bring peace to the Middle East. Thus the Palestine situation may be clarified by the United Nations disclosing its actual intention.

As far as Italy is concerned, the choice of either Western or Eastern "democracy" may also bring current uncertainties to an end, while in Berlin, a similar clarification may be reached by the Western occupation powers deciding on their plans and by the reactions of their Soviet colleagues.

It is clear that its conclusions must be expected to have important repercussions on Inter-Allied relationships in Berlin. Since the end of the first session of the London conference on Germany the most authoritative pronouncement on the intentions of the Western powers was that made by General Sir Brian Robertson to the Landtag (Parliament) of North Rhine-Westphalia on April 7.

From this it is clear that the British Government, at any rate, plans a further important evolution in the political structure of Western Germany in the not too distant future.

If the conference is successful, it will result in a definite and agreed plan which will supersede the numerous British, French and United States drafts and programmes.

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Readers' Letters Ask Is Colony

An Isle Of Fragrant Streams Or Cesspool Of Iniquity?

Simple Simon Again

Sir.—In his article "Suppression starts off by alleging that my contribution to the "China Mail" are somewhat similar to propaganda emanating from Moscow. He also alleges that I am asserting a number of energies which I am unable to substantiate and assume that by constant reiteration they will gull your readers. He further alleges that I have put into his mind and lips thoughts he had never harboured and words he had never written or uttered.

To these allegations, I would deny that my contributions may be likened unto propaganda from Moscow. I am in a position to fully substantiate the charges made. I have too much regard for the intelligence of your readers to assume that they would allow themselves to be gullied in any way by my writings. If your readers will compare the correspondence which has so far been exchanged and, in particular pay special attention to Mr. Woodhead's article under reference, they will readily appreciate which of us is guilty of putting into the minds and lips of his opponent thoughts the latter had never harboured or words he had never written or uttered.

Although Mr. Woodhead persists in his denial that this Colony is primarily run for the benefit of European and American business men and the upper crust of Chinese merchants and financiers, I would reiterate my charge in this connection. I have already explained how, in one way, this Colony is primarily run for the benefit of the individuals mentioned. Other evidence is available, but it is difficult to set forth such evidence in print. The position is further complicated by reason of the fact that Mr. Woodhead has declined my invitation to tour the Colony.

There has never been any vague talk, nor far as I am concerned, about "sweated labour" and "exploitation." I have been quite definite on the point that "sweated labour" and "exploitation" does exist in this Colony. If Mr. Woodhead really knows Hong Kong, as he asserts to be the case, he should be well aware of the fact that local labour Ordinances are, on the whole, being flouted with impunity by the majority of industrialists who, at the same time as they "sweat" and "exploit" the less fortunate, naively claim that one of the main obstacles to industrialisation in Hong Kong is contained in local labour Ordinances. There is a Summary Offences Ordinance, a Landlord and Tenant Ordinance, a Traffic Ordinance and a host of other Ordinances. Yet these Ordinances are being violated almost every minute of the day and nothing is done about such violations. There is a law against demanding and accepting "ra money" in respect of houses, but what is Government doing to enforce that law against the upper crust of Chinese

merchants and financiers? No change, Mr. Woodhead. It is the same with local labour Ordinances. Exploitation and sweat labour is a reality, but Government, which is adopting the same attitude as Mr. Woodhead, is doing nothing.

There was never any suggestion that there were 700,000 unskilled labourers in this Colony. The fact that the wages of thousands skilled labourers are as high if not higher than those paid in any part of the Far East, does not alter the fact that life for them in Hong Kong is an "uncertain struggle." Skilled and unskilled labourers are certainly not in Hong Kong to be exploited or sweated; they are the victims of circumstances. The exploited labourer who was born and bred in Hong Kong is not here by choice. Hong Kong is his home and he would be out of place anywhere else. As to the labourer who came here from China, he did not expect to be exploited and sweated. He expected a fair deal under the British flag, but has been sadly disillusioned. Having burnt his bridges, so to speak, he is left with no other alternative but to make the best of a bad job. I challenge Mr. Woodhead to state, unreservedly, that European and American workers would tolerate working conditions as they exist in Hong Kong at this moment.

Regarding the question of education, I am afraid Mr. Woodhead again evading the point in issue. I still maintain that the question of unrestricted immigration has nothing to do with literacy on the part of Hong Kong's bona fide citizens. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that the influx of upwards of a million Chinese since V-J Day is a dominating factor on the local educational problem, which is denied, might I ask Mr. Woodhead what action worthy of mention was taken by Government in pre-war days to educate the bona fide citizens of Hong Kong?

The population of Hong Kong has not always been as large as it is today, yet there are thousands of locally born Chinese in this Colony, whose parents were also born and bred here, who do not know how to read or to write. They grew up without the benefit of an education and, following in the footsteps of their fathers, have become common labourers, exploited and sweated at even by European and American business men and the upper crust of Chinese merchants and financiers who have, curiously enough, prospered and amassed large fortunes. For all this, poverty and devotion to the poor labourer is still finding it difficult to make ends meet. Educating his own children is out of question. If Mr. Woodhead would only read my letters more carefully, he would find that in my letter which appeared in your paper of 14th Inst., an explanation was given by me as to why I considered unrestricted immigration did not have any bearing on the question of education for bona fide Hong Kong citizens.

Notwithstanding Mr. Woodhead's denials, I still maintain that living is cheap and easy for the majority of Europeans and Americans in Hong Kong. In making a comparison between the present day cost of living with that existing in pre-war days, Mr. Woodhead should also take into consideration the fact that incomes have also been increased considerably. If Mr. Woodhead would only face this, he would readily appreciate how living is cheap and easy for the "privileged foreigners." Does Mr. Woodhead seriously mean to contend that in his home land, the average European or American at present in Hong Kong, would be enjoying the same comforts and amenities as he now enjoys and that he would be extended the same privileges as those extended him by the Asiatic?

While Government may be justified in rehabilitating ruined residences for as many of its officials as possible, it is certainly not justified in proceeding with the construction of new buildings and skyscrapers for its servants at the cost of millions of dollars from public funds, while ignoring the requirement of the bona fide citizens, no, incidentally, contributing the costs of these buildings and skyscrapers to more adventurous uses for the benefit of Hong Kong's bona fide citizens? Does Mr. Woodhead realise for instance, how many schoolchildren could be accommodated in one skyscraper?

Having no courage to admit that he has been worsted in the controversy, H.G.W. Woodhead in a lengthy article in yesterday's "Sunday Herald" again avoids the elimination of slum areas in Hong Kong. Is not such an in-

soluble problem as Mr. Woodhead would make out. If Government would only approach the housing problem intelligently and really, there would be no difficulty in the way of providing better and more up-to-date homes for bona fide citizens of Hong Kong. The present situation is due, not to unrestricted immigration, but to the fact that Government is much too concerned about pampering the whims and wishes of vested interests to give any consideration to the position of the underdog—the real citizen of this Colony. The vested interests know only too well that the present wave of prosperity will not last forever. They are fully aware of the fact that some day in the not too distant future, unrestricted immigration will cease of its own accord. The vested interests are, therefore, reluctant to proceed with any ambitious building scheme, but are content, with the connivance of Government, to let sleeping dogs lie and to exploit the present situation to the limit before the depression sets in.

I have not set out to glorify any Dominion as alleged. In fact, if it were my purpose to do so, I would have named the particular Dominion I wished to glorify. So far, I have only referred to another part of the Empire. Mr. Woodhead claims that my questions are impertinent and unwarranted. With all respect to Mr. Woodhead, I would state that he is not infallible or above questioning. I also deny that it is my intention to create prejudice. Mr. Woodhead assumes that I am referring to New Zealand; he is free to do so. His comments about the recent deportation of Malaya and Chinese from Australia are difficult to understand. I presume that the Australian Government, like the Hong Kong Government, is also invested with the power to deport those whom it does not want within its borders. Surely Mr. Woodhead cannot be ignorant of the fact that Chinese are being deported from Hong Kong almost daily; that in some cases, these Chinese do not even appear before the Courts, but are simply bundled out of the Colony. Although Mr. Woodhead claims that it is the standard of living which governs the policy of New Zealand and Australia in the matter of Asiatic immigration, I hold otherwise. The matter goes much deeper.

In conclusion, I would refute the allegation of Mr. Woodhead that I have suggested that this Colony can undertake to provide free education and old age pensions and other benefits to all who come here. I challenge Mr. Woodhead to mention where such suggestion appears in my letters.

SIMPLE SIMON.

Simple Simon's Whale

Sir.—In an attempt to ascertain the historical background of "Simple Simon," I borrowed a collection of Nursery Rhymes. Here is what I found:

Simple Simon went a-fishing
To catch a whale.
All the water he had got
Was in his mother's pail.
Simple Simon went to look
If plums grew on a thistle;
He pricked his fingers very much,
Which made poor Simon whistle.
MOTHER GOOSE.

Honest Govt.

Sir.—If I were Simple Simon I would not have given John T. Marsh the dignity of a reply. The contents of Marsh's letter were completely irrelevant and grossly insulting. I am surprised that it was accepted for publication. Your readers will undoubtedly support C. Champkin's remarks on it.

As far as Hong Kong is concerned, H.G.W. Woodhead's views can be lightly regarded for he has reportedly demonstrated in his article in the "Sunday Herald" that he knows practically nothing about the Colony except what he reads in newspapers, official handouts and government year books and what he picks up at cocktail parties!

Publication of 20 or even a million China Year Books by no means makes H.G.W. Woodhead an authority on Hong Kong. The same naturally applies to foreign correspondents like Horace Blair (who was here for less than two months) whose article in the "Picture Post" started the present controversy.

Having no courage to admit

that he has been worsted in the controversy, H.G.W. Woodhead in a lengthy article in yesterday's "Sunday Herald" again avoids

the main issue and deliberately diverts attention to miscellaneous quotations from what obviously is an official year book on a country that never came into the picture.

This is of course typical of a man who right or wrong is determined to have his own name in print. One can only exclaim "Shame! Shame!" to H.G.W. Woodhead's sportsmanship in likening Simple Simon's utterances to "Tass News Agency" propaganda.

H.G.W. Woodhead is conducting his side of the controversy by dodging the main issue when defeated and diverting attention to minor points seems to be more in line with the "Moscow technique" than anything I have read in these columns before.

H.G.W. Woodhead is wrong in stating that Simple Simon is unable to substantiate his charges.

Has not Simple Simon invited

him to a tour of the Colony to show him personally what local

conditions are like? I extended an invitation, but H.G.W.

Woodhead, apparently afraid of having his illusions shattered, has declined.

H.G.W. Woodhead does injustice to Simple Simon by accusing him of putting into the minds and lips of your opponent thoughts he has never uttered or written. Careful study of Simple Simon's letters fails to justify H.G.W.

Woodhead's allegation.

Free trade, yes, plus sweat labour, but not honest, government contributed to the phenomenal recovery of Hong Kong. Find it not been for those thousands of under-privileged servants who stuck to their posts for two and a half years on starving-wages how much progress would have been made?

Find it not been for those thousands of labourers who kept the public utilities functioning but who had to resort to strikes to secure some improvement in their wages, could the Colony have recovered so fast?

Government was of course aware of the fact that despite some "desertions" from the Civil Service, the majority would have to stay on. The commercial field could not absorb them all besides thousands of unemployed workers flocking to Hong Kong from China seeking jobs. Honest Government? Most decidedly not.

And what has government done for these thousands and the thousands of others domiciled in Hong Kong who in one form or another helped and are still helping in the rehabilitation of the Colony?

Except for providing insufficient rations and control of prices of a few essential commodities, what else can H.G.W. Woodhead, self-appointed crusader for the privileged cliques and the Colony's so-called "honest Government" boast of?

The point at issue, H.G.W. Woodhead, is that the Colony is being run mainly for the rich and privileged, Chinese and Europeans alike. Here is an example:

The Hong Kong Electric Company made five and a half million dollars profit last year. Electric rates cannot be reduced until the price of coal comes down and new equipment arrives. Government takes no action.

Another example: Government sells land at four to five times the upset price. Purchaser builds a block of flats and rents same out at exorbitant rentals. Government keeps silent.

H.J.Y.

Jingling Medley

Sir.—I could think of only one fitting reply to Mr. John T. Marsh's recent contribution to the Correspondence Column of your journal re the exploitation of otherwise, and that is the coloured people here, and that is Lord Lytton's great couplet, "The Jingling Medley," a self-published booklet, outlaying Woodworth and out-glossing Kent.

His feeble attempt to make your readers believe that he is one of those "more intelligent" white people referred to by Mr. Woodhead would make little

Audrey, if she were here, "laugh and laugh and laugh."

Mr. Marsh has, however, this to his credit: he was at least courageous enough to append his signature to his (Mr. Marsh's) puerile, illegal vapourings,

whereas we, in common with the vast majority of "Letters-to-the-Editor" writers, (as well as of

the greatest writers and columnists of past and contemporary days) have not.

We are cowards in not daring to let our

lights shine before men that they may glorify our literary efforts. For Satan still finds mischief for idle hands to do.

Unlike "Simple Simon," I do not advocate free education for all children, but only for those whose parents have been residing in the Colony for a certain period, say, five years. That should insure the Colony against being made a dumping ground for all wafers and strays.

May I conclude by reminding Mr. Woodhead in particular, and your readers in general, that tempora mutantur, et non mutatur in ills.

AN EURASIAN.

Most Ungentlemanly

Sir.—We observe that Mr. John T. Marsh whom it would appear chose the publication of his "honourable" name to fit his mental process, not having the courage to face the fact and truth, indulges in a most ungentlemanly attack on the truth-sticking Simple Simon, who loves justice and fair play for the betterment of mankind.

We are vastly amused at his own ignorance that he is exhibiting all the characteristics of human parasites.

Now for the benefit of Marsh & Co., permit me to explain the term "parasites". A parasite is one who lives and thrives at the expense of his host be it a human body or a human society.

Our local government, may, our human society, is yet far from being perfect, and we need people like Simple Simon and his truth-seeking kind, to improve it for our welfare. This world of ours is a progressive one and we welcome people with constructive criticisms. If Marsh & Co. cannot tolerate this progressive world of ours, the best thing for them to do is to get out and find a land of primitive people to colonise and exploit.

We believe in Abraham Lincoln's dictum that all men are created equal, so be you, Mr. Marsh, white brindle, black, yellow, or pink, if you didn't come out of a golden test tube, you cannot be a superman and cannot be always right. Confucius said something like this, "Two or three walking in the street, one of them can be my teacher," those are the words of a wise man. I wonder if Mr. Marsh and his kind can understand it.

A COMMONER.

Explanation Wanted

Sir.—I have just been reading the annual report of the Boys & Girls Clubs Association and am prompted to suggest that the Executive Committee should enlighten the public, upon whose good-will it relies, on one or two points which, to a mere dilettante in financial matters, seem to need explanation.

1. Out of the total received by grants, donations, etc. no less than 60% is spent on salaries and wages.

Surely, for a charitable organisation drawing less than \$58,000 from the public annually, that is a bit steep?

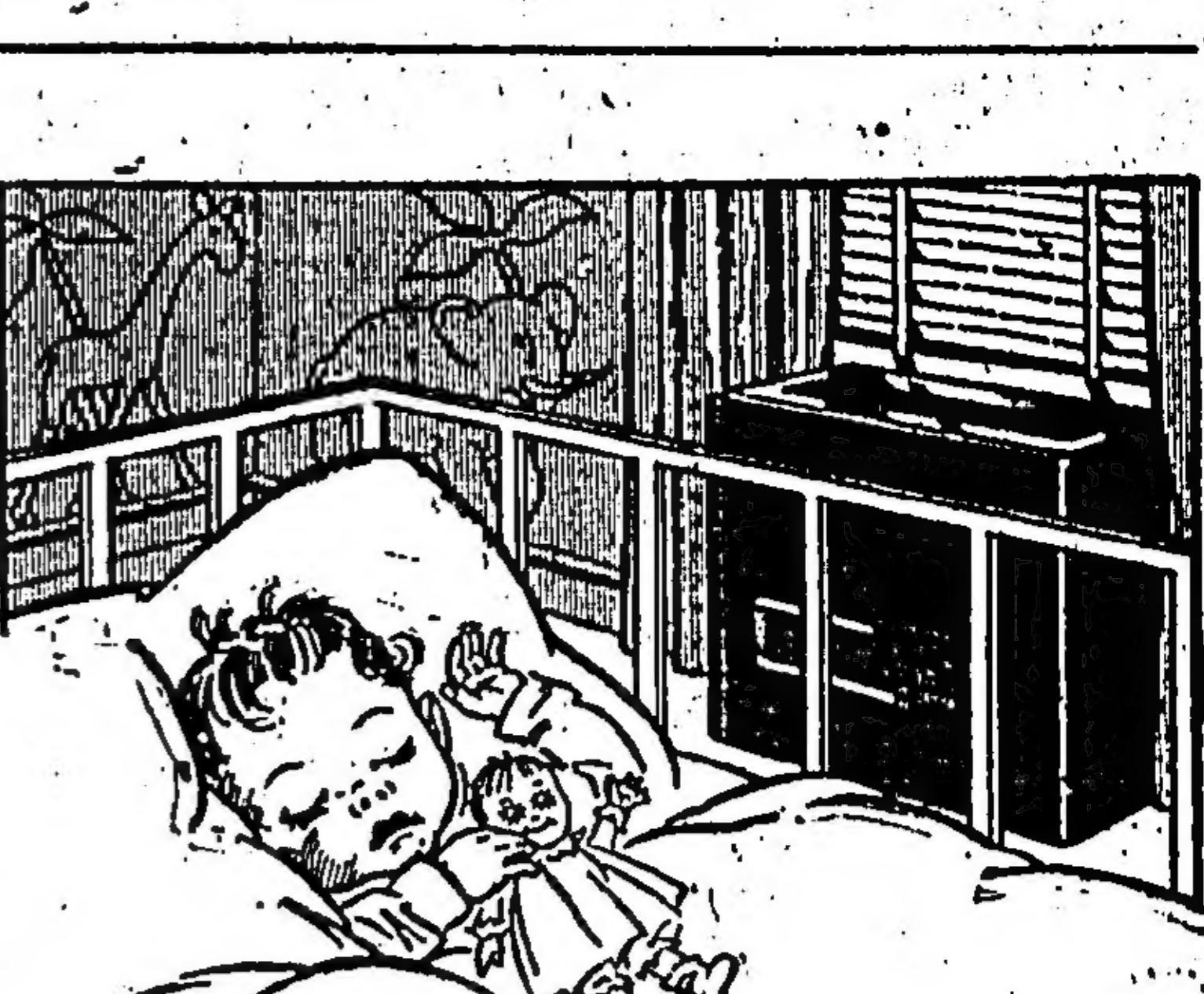
The report says, "An audited balance sheet reveals little of the human side of any institution." How true, but the public are entitled to have the well lifted a little as to how, and where their voluntary contributions are spent. This point receives emphasis in the next paragraph of the report which states "sponsors bear full financial responsibility for their clubs." So why such a large slice of income spent on salaries?

2. In the "net proceeds of appeal" is shown a net deficit of \$224 on K.C.C. Dance. What sort of organisation is it that sets out to raise money for charity and end up by extracting money from the funds. Merely from face-piggin one would have thought the organisers would have prevented a deficit from appearing in the accounts.

3. Out of nine ways of raising money from the appeal, only two publish a statement of receipts and expenditure. It would be interesting to have one of the K.C.C. Dance. In the Shanghai Ball statement, which is very full and clear, \$1018 was spent for "helpers' refreshments etc." Whilst it would be churlish to begrudge helpers' getting "refreshments etc.", in a show for charity, was it really necessary that they should refresh themselves to such an extent at public expense? One can not fail to notice that these accounts are vouchered for by high-ranking officials in the government. One is entitled to wonder if, when it comes to public accounts an equally lenient view is taken of "expenses".

I am prompted by the above queries by the fact, that there seems to be growing up a fairly wide-spread opinion it is time charitable appeals of all sorts were brought under strict control. I do not suggest it seems to need a tighter control; and that the Committee should be answerable to some authority empowered to check slackness in control of finance and other matters. When I speak of rackets, I have in mind the spate of people who have been round offices recently selling space in programmes, etc. of obscure associations, at fantastic prices—up to \$600 per page sometimes. Then, at these street sales, is there any check on the youngsters who shake boxes at one all over the town? Is there anything to prevent individuals joining up and collecting for their

(Continued on Page 18)



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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Fifth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 1st May 1948 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building; the Club House, Happy Valley; and the Stables, Sham Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday, 22nd April 1948.

By Order,
S.A. Sleap
Actg. Secretary

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THE HONG KONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice To Shareholders

ADOPTION OF NEW ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Wednesday, 28th April, 1948, at 12.15 p.m., or at such time as the Ordinary Annual Meeting of Members to be held at the same place at Noon shall terminate, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Special Resolution:

"That the New Articles of Association produced to the Meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by David Fortune Landale, Chairman of the Company and of the Meeting, be adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all existing Articles of Association of the Company."

A copy of the Proposed New Articles can be inspected by any Shareholder at the Offices of the Company during the usual office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. E. TERRY,
Manager and Secretary,
Hong Kong, 5th April, 1948.

THE HONG KONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice To Shareholders

ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty-Seventh Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Wednesday, 28th April, 1948, at Noon, to receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1947, to elect Directors and to appoint Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. E. Terry,
Manager and Secretary,
Hong Kong, 5th April, 1948.

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS

Notice is also given that the Register of Members and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 15th April, 1948, to 28th April, 1948, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. E. Terry,
Manager and Secretary,
Hong Kong, 5th April, 1948.

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Tender Forms and permission to view may be obtained from Section 1B of the Naval Stores Office, H.M.Naval Yard, Hong Kong. Craft may be inspected on application to Mr. Combes, Foreman of Storehouses, Kowloon, from Monday to Thursday, 10/22nd April, between the hours of 0930 to 1200 and 1400 to 1630, on production of the Tender Form. Completed forms must be returned in sealed envelopes clearly marked "TENDERS FOR M.F.Vs" and "OTHER POWER CRAFT" as necessary, to Stipendiary Naval Stores Officer, Hong Kong, by noon on Friday 23rd April. Tenders may be for all or any of the tenders put up. The Number of each Craft should be stated on the tender.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG

PROBATE JURISDICTION

IN THE GOODS of Jethanand Moorjmal Tharani alias Jethanand Murilmal Tharani alias Jetha Moorjmal Tharani late of Victoria in the Colony of Hong Kong, Silk Merchant, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897, made an Order limiting the time for creditors and others to send in their claims against the above estate to the 8th day of May, 1948.

All creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 12th day of April, 1948.

WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors for Mohandas Moorjmal Tharani alias Mohandas Murilmal Tharani, the lawful Attorney of Sh. Sitabai the lawful widow and relict of the above-named deceased,

No. 2, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG

PROBATE JURISDICTION

IN THE GOODS of HUGH H. HOSKING WILLIAMS late of Victoria in the Colony of Hong Kong, Master Mariner, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance, 1897, made an Order limiting the time for creditors and others to send in their claims against the above estate to the 8th day of May, 1948.

All creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 9th day of April, 1948.

DEACONS, Solicitors for the Administrators, Prince's Building, Hongkong.

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De Gaulle Calls For Social Reconstruction

Marseilles, Apr. 17. General Charles de Gaulle, in his closing speech here tonight to the first Congress of his "Rally of the French People," called for "economic and social reconstruction" by means of "association instead of, and in place of, class struggle or the exploitation of man by man."

Such a relationship, aiming at output and progress, would, he said, give "new life to trade unionism." It would govern apprenticeship, technical instruction and the selection of personnel from the bottom to the top.

General de Gaulle called for immediate general elections, which, he declared, would unite France in the face of perils from within and without and establish "an accord between the nation and the public powers."

"If the edifice of State should collapse once more, we shall recognise only the supreme law of the welfare of the Fatherland," he concluded.

Leading Gaullist officials said the speech indicated that the Rally of the French People, now claiming one and a half million members, would oppose by force, if necessary, any attempt at a Communist coup d'état.

General de Gaulle dashed the hopes of those Parliamentarians who had been expecting his organization to support a middle-of-the-road Government within the present Parliament.

The resolutions passed by the rally on foreign affairs today revealed that General de Gaulle has proposed a less rigid approach to the German problem.

The main resolutions of the Congress affairs were:



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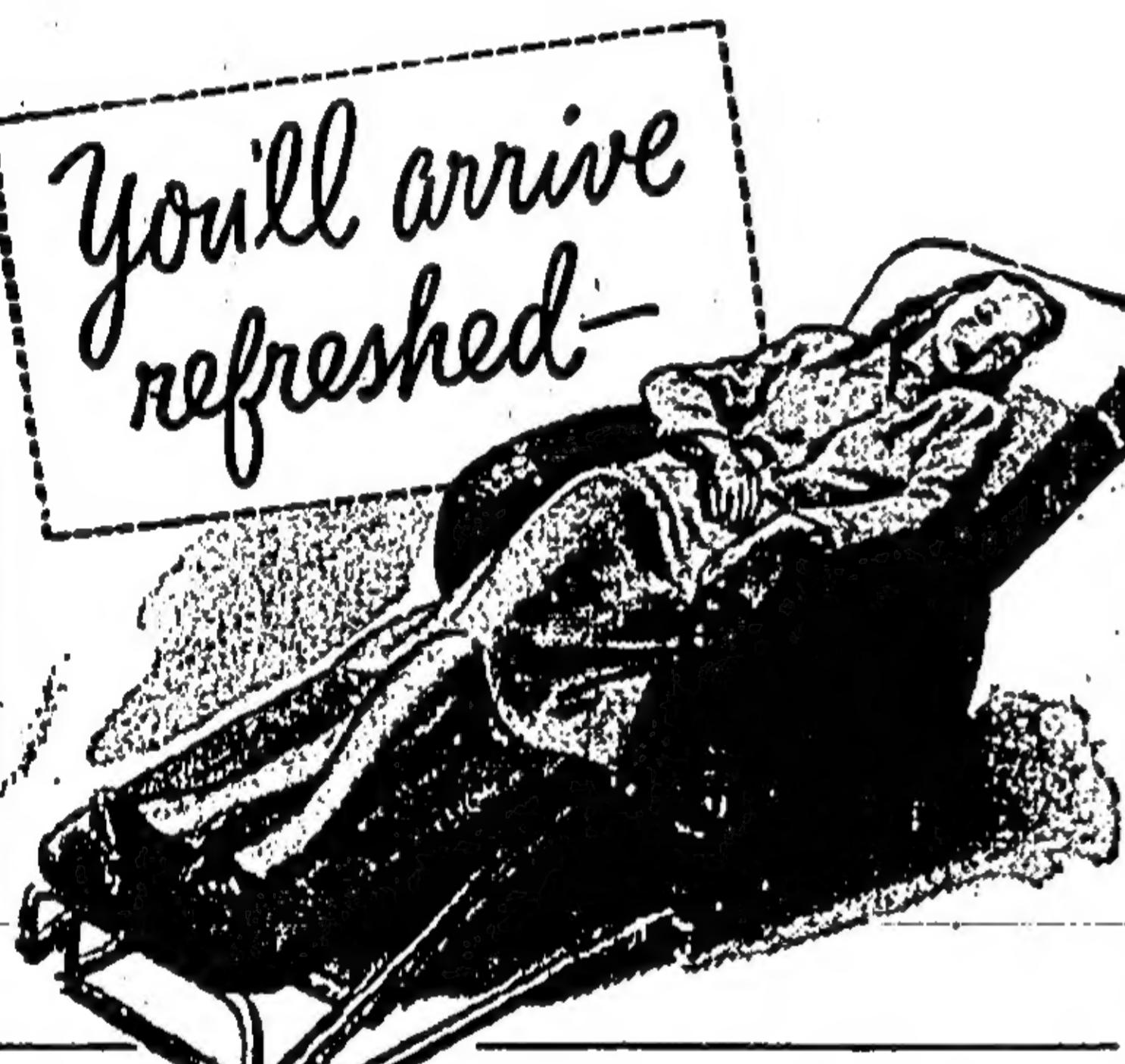
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BIRTH

SIMPSON—On April 18, 1948, at Queen Mary Hospital, to Florence, wife of R. C. Simpson, a son.

FORTY-PLUS WINKS

That extra loud snore you may have heard lately came not from Washington but from the whole United States. It was that country's contented response to the National Sleep Show—one of the most restful periods ever superimposed upon the public by American advertising.

The National Association of Bedding Manufacturers dreamed up the idea of getting every man, woman, and child thoroughly sleep-conscious between March 1 and 20. What better preparation could there be for advertising the comforts of new beds, mattresses, and pillows and taking orders from the sleepy-eyed citizen? You don't catch the bedding manufacturers napping—they are a wide-awake group.

The National Sleep Show begins in Egypt, where somebody first slept on a solid table elevated above the ground, runs through the braided leather thongs early Greeks used as springs and the reed, hay and wool-stuffed mattresses employed by the Romans; takes in the probable invention of the innerspring in 1871, and ends up with the censoring of the footboard in Hollywood.

Rip Van Winkle slept for 20 years. The NABM concentrated on 20 nights.

Cows And Progress

While we do not wish to draw invidious distinctions among our fellow inhabitants of the world of nature, we could not help noticing that bees in Corning, Calif., are producing honey in flavours of strawberry, maple, chocolate, lemon, pineapple, and mint, and coloured to match, and that birds in Newark, Ohio, are building nests of Fiberglas.

Many birds, meanwhile, go right on making their homes from such antiquated materials as twigs, bark, rags, paper, and old shoelaces. Daubers go so far as to continue building their abodes of dirt. What's wrong with cellulose, for instance? If more birds would keep up with those birds in Newark, Ohio, it wouldn't be a term of derogation to say that something looked like a last year's bird's nest.

In striking contrast with the bees of Corning, Calif., cows have made no improvement in the flavour or colour of milk for at least the last 40 odd years to our certain knowledge. People have even been put to the inconvenience of adding chocolate, vanilla, etc., to it. If as small creature as a bee can produce mint honey in a smart shade of green, it ought to be a cinch for a big, skulking animal like a cow to turn out milk in some really attractive shade like chartreuse, and flavoured, of course, chartreuse.

Please don't misunderstand us. Some of our best friends are cows, and we like milk in its place. But there is such a thing as progress, and we just thought we'd speak of it.

Rome, Apr. 17.—Italy has recomposed the new Government of the Arab state of Yemen. The Emir Self El Islam Ahmed proclaimed himself king last month after defeating Abdullah El Waizir, who had murdered the previous king and seized the throne. Emir Ahmed was the claimant of the independent king.



The Third Instalment

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN

bers of Tories worked and voted for me. In charge of each of my 34 committee rooms was a Conservative M.P., defying his leader, Mr. Baldwin, and the Party machine. This was unprecedented. I was defeated only by 43 votes out of 20,000 cast.

At the General Election I was returned for Epping by a 10,000 majority but as a "Conservativeist." I would not at that time adopt the name "Conservative." I had had some friendly contacts with Mr. Baldwin in the interval; but I did not think he would survive to be Prime Minister. Now on the morrow of his victory I had no idea how he felt towards me.

I was surprised, and the Conservative Party dumbfounded, when he invited me to become Chancellor of the Exchequer, the office which my father had once held. A year later, with the approval of my constituents, not having been pressed personally in any way, I formally rejoined the Conservative Party and the Carlton Club, which I had left twenty years before.

Thus did the Western European democracies agree to keep the peace among themselves in all circumstances, and to stand united against any one of their number who broke the contract and marched in aggression upon a brother land. As between France and Germany, Great Britain became solemnly pledged to come to the aid of whichever of the other two States was the object of unprovoked aggression.

The question whether there was any obligation on the part of France or Britain to disarm, or to disarm to any particular level,

was not affected.

I had been brought into these matters as Chancellor of the Exchequer at an early stage. My own view about this two-way guarantee was that while France remained armed and Germany disarmed, Germany could not attack her; and that on the other hand France could never attack Germany if that automatically involved Britain becoming Germany's ally.

France, which Germany joined as part of the Agreement offered a real protection to the German people.

Churchill's Memoirs

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN

man Navy was non-existent. The German Air Force was prohibited and still unborn. Mr. Baldwin, always content that others should have the function so long as he retained the power, was willing to serve under Mr. MacDonald. It was an attitude which, though deserving respect, did not correspond to the facts.

I was not invited to take part in the Coalition Government. I was politically severed from Mr. Baldwin about India. I was an opponent of the policy of Mr. MacDonald's Labour Government. Like many others, I had felt the need of a national concentration. But I was neither surprised nor unhappy when I was left out of it.

Political dramas are very exciting at the time to those engrossed in the clutter and whirlpool of politics, but I can truthfully affirm that I never felt resentful, still less pain, at being so decisively discarded in a moment of national stress.

There was, however, an inconvenience. For all these years since 1905 I had sat on one or the other of the front benches, and always had the advantage of speaking from the box on which you can put your notes, and present with more or less success to the House.

The Socialist Prime Minister wished his new Labour Government to distinguish itself by large concessions to Egypt, by a far-reaching constitutional change in India, and by a renewed effort for world, or at any rate British, disarmament. These were aims in which he could count upon Liberal aid, and for which he therefore commanded a Parliamentary majority.

Here began my differences with Mr. Baldwin, and thereafter the relationship in which we had worked since he chose me for Chancellor of the Exchequer five years before became sensibly altered. We still, of course, remained in easy personal contact, but we knew we did not mean the same thing.

My idea was that the Conservative Opposition should strongly confront the Labour Government on all great Imperial and national issues, should identify itself with the majesty of Britain as under Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, and should not hesitate to face controversy, even though that might not immediately evoke a response from the nation.

So far as I could see, Mr. Baldwin felt that the times were too far gone for any robust assertion of British Imperial greatness, and that the hope of the Conservative party lay in accommodation with Liberal and Labour forces, and a well-timed manoeuvre to detach powerful moods of public opinion and large blocks of voters from them. He certainly was very successful. He was the greatest party manager the Conservatives had ever had.

He fought, as their leader, five General Elections, of which he won three, and—in the other two still remained at the head of the largest party. History alone can judge these general issues.

It was on India that our definite breach occurred. The Prime Minister, strongly supported and even spurred by the Conservative Viceroy, Lord Irwin, afterwards Lord Halifax, pressed forward with his plan of Indian self-government.

Mr. Baldwin seemed quite content with these developments. I felt sure we should lose India in the final result and that measureless disasters would come upon the Indian peoples. I therefore after a while resigned from the Shadow Cabinet upon this issue.

In October, 1929, a sudden and violent tempest swept over Wall Street. The intervention of the most powerful agencies failed to stem the tide of panic sales. The whole wealth so swiftly gathered in the paper values of previous years vanished.

France and her system of alliances also seemed secure in Europe. The dismemberment clauses of the Treaty of Versailles were not openly violated. The Germans took her place in the truncated League of Nations. Under the general influence of £2,000,000,000 of American and British loans she was reviving rapidly. Her new ocean liners gained the Blue Ribbon of the Atlantic. Her trade advanced by leaps and bounds, and internal prosperity ripened.

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CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



Okay, I'll match your position on the new oil list and I'll raise you the宰宰 expect on my income tax!"

Batavia, Apr. 17.

A formal solution to the dispute between the Dutch and the Indonesian Republicans over the Jakarta railway station incident can be expected shortly, reliable sources said here tonight, after a meeting of the Indonesian Provisional Federal Government.

The meeting

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**Bad Elements
Surrounded
Mussolini**

His wife, Rachelle, hates Edda from the bottom of her heart. One can easily understand that. The Duce, on the other hand, trusts Edda more than he does his wife.

Bad Impression

Edda visited the Fuehrer some days ago. On that occasion she created a very bad impression. All she asked for was permission to emigrate to South America via Spain. In this connection she tried to settle some money questions.

Ciano has brought about 6,000 lire with him from Italy. She wanted to exchange these for pesos, and actually offered the Fuehrer the difference in the exchange rate, a 'treachery' that is different with the Bolsheviks.

Ciano intends to write his memoirs. The Fuehrer rightly suspects that such memoirs can only be written in a manner derogatory to him, for otherwise he could not dispose of them in the international market.

There is therefore no thought of authorising Ciano to leave the Reich; he will remain in our custody, at least for the present.

All these circumstances show by what vile elements the Duce is surrounded. If the Duce were a man whose politics were uninfluenced by family considerations he would have Ciano executed and his daughter whipped.

On the contrary, he is putting up a pretence that they are a loving family.

Unfortunately Rommel had to undergo an operation for appendicitis during the critical days in Italy; otherwise he would undoubtedly have been able to take a hand in Salerno.

I put the question to the Fuehrer whether his G.H.Q. was sufficiently protected against possible attacks by parachutists.

The liberation of Mussolini has shown how castly such a manoeuvre can be carried out if it is quite unexpected.

The Fuehrer, thank God, was able to assure me that security measures at G.H.Q. have been strengthened considerably.

Fuehrer and Churchill

In the course of dinner I was able to talk over a number of questions with the Fuehrer. I asked the Fuehrer whether he would be ready to negotiate with Churchill or whether he declined this on principle.

He does not believe that negotiations with Churchill would lead to any result as he is too deeply wedded to his hostile views and besides, is guided by hatred and not by reason.

The Fuehrer would prefer negotiations with Stalin, but he does not believe they would be successful since Stalin cannot decide what Hitler demands in the East.

I told the Fuehrer that we must come to an arrangement with one side or the other.

The question when England might be inclined toward peace is naturally difficult to answer at the moment. All people are human, and after four years of war nobody sees any fun in it. Personally, too, we ourselves are yearning for peace. The Fuehrer stressed this.

The Fuehrer does not like Goering's ideas of art, and is especially annoyed at the way Frau Goering always butts in on theatre questions.

In the evening there was a tea in honour of Field-Marshal General Keitel's birthday. I was the only civilian present.

In this circle of generals the Fuehrer reverted to the theme

Goebbel's Diary



of Russia; but he spoke much more reservedly than when talking to me privately.

If we actually had a choice it would naturally be much more agreeable to start talks with Moscow. One can always make a better deal with a democratic State.

Too Tired!

Psychologically the English would not be in a position to make war, and besides the English people are too tired of it and possibly also too exhausted.

It is different with the Bolsheviks. The Fuehrer showed me a copy of a letter that Edda Mussolini addressed to her father, the Duce. This letter beats everything. Edda Mussolini is acting like a wildcat in her Bavarian villa. She smashes china and furniture on the slightest provocation.

This time she complained to her father because she could not get through to him on the telephone on one occasion and because she was once denied a car.

She uses ridiculous triflities to threaten her father with blackmail. She states in the letter that unless he helps her immediately and takes her along to Italy, she will involve him in a gigantic scandal so that curses and disgrace will be showered upon her father's head before the whole world.

It is hard to imagine that the daughter of a great man dares not thus toward her father. Of course the Fuehrer and I ask ourselves whether possibly Edda Mussolini and especially Ciano know something about the Duce which might compromise him in public opinion; otherwise she would hardly be in a position to write that sort of blackmail letter.

Should that actually be the case, most of the riddle about Fascism would be solved.

One could then explain why the Duce always yielded to Ciano, even this time—a thing that would otherwise be completely incomprehensible. The letter certainly bears testimony not only against Edda Mussolini but against the Duce himself.

What sort of upbringing must the Duce have given his daughter if she dares to write such a letter in the circumstances!

I urgently warned the Fuehrer against permitting Ciano to escape to Spain. Edda Mussolini had urged this upon him.

She said she wanted a separation from her husband, while Ciano wished to write his memoirs there. One can imagine what these memoirs will be like.

I am firmly convinced that this dirty scoundrel would start writing against us before he had been gone a month. Ciano is the Satan of the Fascist movement and the curse of Italy.

The Fuehrer wants to put strong pressure on the Duce to create order at least in his own family.

Johst (a novelist), who is a neighbour of the Cianos in Upper Bavaria, has written a series of letters to the Fuehrer about their behaviour.

Johst described conditions at the Villa Ciano as simply grotesque. But he sees the essential point: Ciano and his wife are absolutely worthless creatures under normal conditions would be put in prison.

Fears Blackmail

The Fuehrer would like the Duce to hand Ciano over to him. He would stand him up against a wall immediately and send his wife, Edda, to a house of correction, where she would probably soon come to her senses.

Our security services succeeded in arresting the Princesses Mia and Mafalda of Savoy. They are acting exceptionally insolently and insultingly, but they are being taken into the school of hard knocks.

After the generals had taken their leave, long after midnight, the Fuehrer asked me to come to him once more quite alone.

For hours we walked up and down in his map room and discussed the Italian question from its most intimate angles.

The Fuehrer told me that, while he had no proofs, he thought it quite possible that it may at one time have been the Duce's personal intention to desert us.

The Fuehrer fears that this is the blackmail material which Ciano and his wife have in their hands.

I don't believe that is the reason. Edda Mussolini knows some secret about her father which is either of a criminal nature or compromises him socially and politically. It is either a question of love affairs or of money.

The whole affair is certainly very strange and it is desirable that we should hold on to the personalities involved so that no disaster may result.

We must begin slowly to write the Duce off politically. However much we may like him personally, and however valuable the services which he rendered to us, there must be a limit somewhere, especially when the interests of the Reich are involved.

Casualty figures for the East covering the 10 days from October 11 to 20 inclusive are now available.

The number of killed in action during this period is 3,279, of wounded 23,840, and of missing 5,223. We just cannot stand such a drain for long.

When we consider that our eastern campaign has cost us 8,000,000 casualties—killed, missing or wounded—nobody can deny that we have paid extremely heavily for this campaign.

**Hitler And
Goering's
Art Ideas**

At some point or other we simply must try to get out of this desperate bloodletting. Otherwise we are in danger of slowly bleeding to death.

Reports based on interrogations of prisoners of war on morale in the United States indicate that the American people are not as tired of war as the English. Nor have they any great difficulties about food. Only the strikes give some hope of an early change.

The English and Americans are again talking about a general's plot in the Reich which is to overthrow the Hitler regime. It is very suspicious that whenever the enemy speaks of a domestic crisis in the Reich, he always thinks of the generals. That is hardly an accident.

Ciano Arrested.

November 4: Ciano has actually been arrested on orders of the Duce and put into a military prison. The Duce has sent his daughter Edda to a sanatorium. That's the best thing he could possibly do.

I was given a report about the corruption of German blood by foreign labour. Several thousand illegitimate children of foreign workers and German women or foreign women and German men are recorded. The numbers, however, are not high enough to cause excessive worry.

September 24: Our rocket bombs are the subject of most sensational reporting-and-rumour-mongering throughout the world. Churchill's remarks during his last House of Commons speech gave an impetus to this.

September 25: The enemy has threatened to continue the air offensive in intensified form, and I believe will carry out this threat if it is at all possible.

During yesterday's daylight raid alone we lost 30 fighters.

Rumours about alleged peace negotiations between Berlin and Moscow keep growing daily throughout the world. There naturally isn't a word of truth in them, but they show that Stalin is trying to intensify his war of nerves.

It would be wonderful if submarine warfare took a new lease of life. We must achieve success somewhere. A kingdom for a victory.

September 26: The English and Americans are boasting of having set Naples on fire.

Once ought really to be quite sad about the barbaric acts against culture that this war entails. Undoubtedly later generations will curse us for having brought such ruin upon the peoples of Europe.

Real Fighting Spirit

I have been shown a collection of letters written by captured or fallen Red Army men to their home folk. These letters indicate real fighting spirit. There is no hint whatever of dejection.

A number of Catholic and Protestant ministers have been sentenced to death. They had often been German armed forces in a most cowardly manner.

My new book, "The Steep Ascent," is being put together. A number of articles and speeches of last year cannot be used because they contain wrong forecasts.

September 28: Churchill has had to reconstruct his Cabinet. Among others he has taken in Beaverbrook as Lord Privy Seal. The deeper significance of this appointment is not yet apparent. Beaverbrook is known to be a friend of the Americans and foe of the Bolsheviks.

I intend to award a badge to all who have been totally bombed out. This will label them as such when they reach their new abodes.

September 29: The reports on interrogations of United States flying officers have been submitted to me. These reports don't speak very favourably for the United States Air Force; the Americans want to get home as soon as possible.

European differences seem very remote to them and they therefore have no real enthusiasm for the war. They also complain of the exceptionally high losses sustained in day raids on Britain. They describe every flight into Germany as a sort of suicide mission.

Churchill evidently took Beaverbrook into his Cabinet in order to despatch him to Moscow on a special mission.

Beaverbrook has always favoured an Anglo-Soviet understanding. I regard the fact that he has now been taken into the Cabinet as proof that Churchill is determined, under all circumstances, to bring about an accord between London and Moscow, at least for the present.

The Diary for October is missing.

November 2: Stalin has agreed to unconditional surrender as demanded by Churchill and Roosevelt.

The Reich and Italy must deliver up their so-called war criminals. Austria is to be independent again. Fascism is to be eliminated in Italy.

In addition, an International organisation for the safeguarding of peace must be called into being.

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The number of killed in action during this period is 3,279, of wounded 23,840, and of missing 5,223. We just cannot stand such a drain for long.

The German people should realize clearly what fate is in store for us in case of defeat.

November 11: The Fuehrer's theme of retaliation against England in his speech at Munich has struck home. The English people are in a state of great unrest, especially since they don't know how this retaliation is to take place.

November 12: From a very confidential source I learn that he has already lost 16,000,000 men, that he could not continue the war without a second front, and that he was determined to conclude a separate peace with the Reich, if England and the United States did not hasten to his aid.

Impressed by this presentation both Eden and Cordell Hull naturally yielded all along the line.

If all Great Powers engaged in this war were able today to select their positions and, without any previous tie to the whole picture, would most probably be changed completely in 24 hours.

November 13: British periodicals for the first time have published reparations demands on the German Reich. They are so insane that one can visualize what we would be threatened with if we were to weaken.

The German people should realize clearly what fate is in store for us in case of defeat.

(To be Continued)



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S.S. "BENLOMOND"	U.K.	READY
SAILINGS		
S.S. "BENCRUACHAN"	London, Antwerp	25th April
S.S. "BENARTY"	Rotterdam, Hamburg	Mid May
S.S. "BENMACDHUI"		Mid May
S.S. "BENLOMOND"		Mid June

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M.V. HALLAND		end May
M.V. BENGAL		Early June
SOMEWAYS TO EUROPE		
M.V. BALI	21st May	
M.V. BRYNJE	Early June	
M.V. BENARES	Early July	
M.V. NAGARA	Mid August	

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**Inflation Undermining The U.S.
Truman Calls On Congress To Act****To Curb The Trend
Unhealthy Increase
In Steel Prices**Washington, Apr. 17.
President Truman said in a speech-tonight at the annual dinner of the American Society of Newspaper Editors that unless Congress acted to curb inflation, the country would face ever-increasing danger of a depression.

Mr. Truman said inflation was steadily worsening and undermining the nation's security. "A strong American economy is the bedrock upon which rest hopes for establishing the peace of free men in the world. Without it, we can provide neither aid, leadership nor example," he said.

The President levelled a finger at the steel price increase, the coal strike, and the tax cut bill passed over his veto by the Republican Congress as new and recent factors contributing to inflation.

He called for immediate enactment of his ten-point anti-inflation programme, first proposed last November to the special session of Congress.

The programme includes standby prices, rationing and wage controls, credit curbs, rent controls, export controls and other measures to hold down prices and conserve scarce goods.

Congress approved export controls, set up a system of voluntary allocation of scarce materials and extended rent controls until next year with changes.

President Truman told the editors everybody had been devoting a great deal of thought lately to the "difficult international problems facing us."

The success, however, of United States foreign policy depends on the strength and stability of economy, he said.

"The plain fact is our economy is in serious danger as a result of high prices and inflation. I cannot sit by silently while inflation continues to creep up on the American people... The total demand for goods is still outrunning production and competition for scarce items is still pushing prices up..."

It seems to me the basic question is clear. Is it whether we take action in time to do some good or whether we delay until the crisis is upon us?"

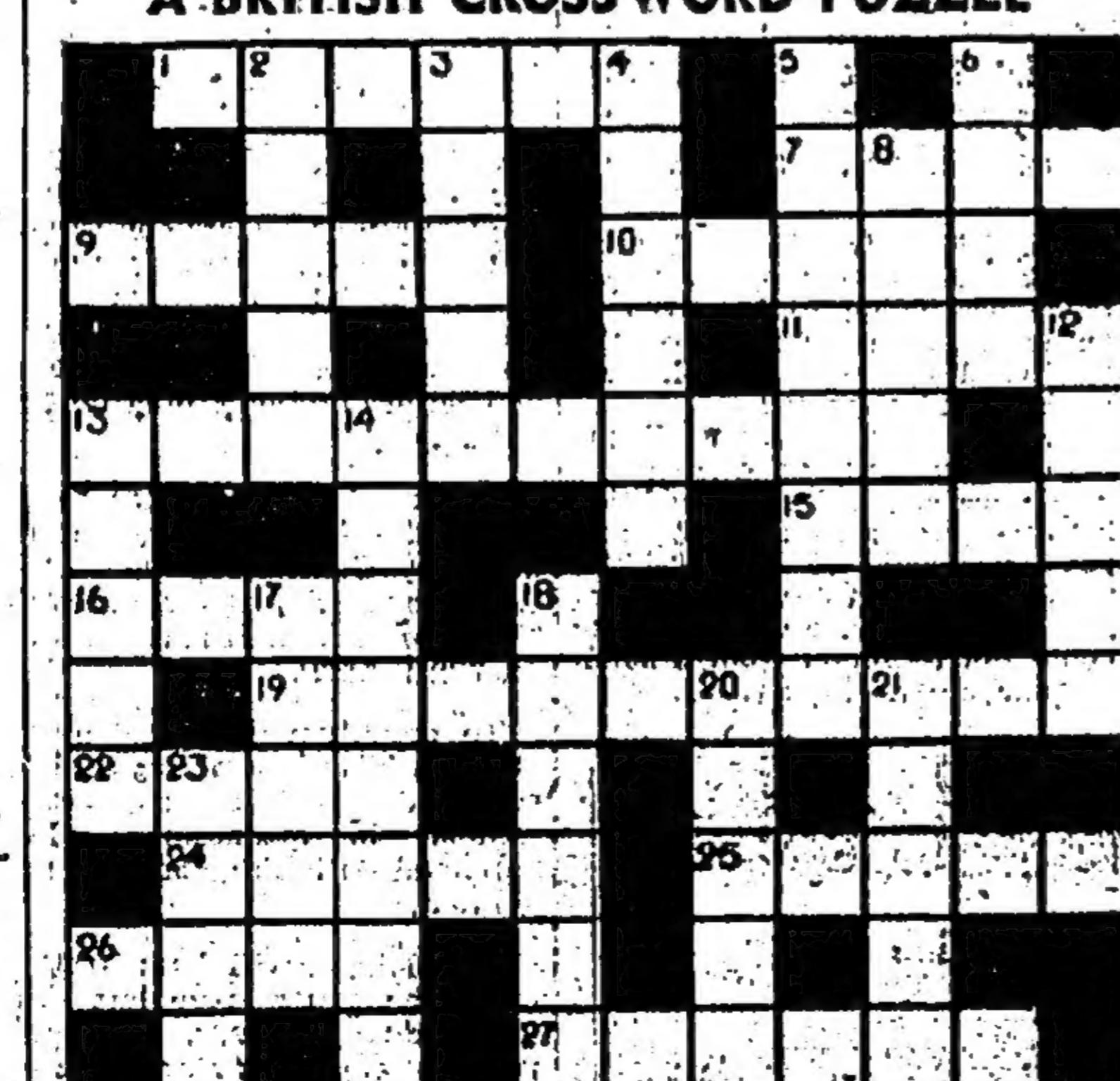
"If the cost of living continues to climb, wages and prices will continue to chase each other upward."

The order was issued in accordance with the Education Ministry directive that all Korean boys and girls reaching school age must be sent to Japanese schools, public or private, because all Korean residents in Japan are required to obey Japanese laws and ordinances under the Allied directive issued on November 20, 1946.

In Okayama, the Prefectural Procurator's Office has arrested Ro Hui, chairman of the Okayama Prefectural headquarters of the Federation of Koreans in Japan, on a charge of violation of the education law. He was immediately sent to Okayama Prison.

Jiji Press said 800 armed police had been secretly mobilised for Hui's arrest.

In view of the fact that there are some 15,000 Koreans in Ok-

A BRITISH CROSSWORD PUZZLE**Clues Across**

1 Phlegmatic, 16 Strong affection,
7 Musical work, 22 Lump, 24 Similar,
9 Temple ruler, 21 Financial check,
10 Fruit, 23 Graceful birds,
11 Victim, 17 Inclined,
12 Striking, 18 Border, 19 Dredged,
20 Border, 21 Tide, 22 Deep.

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD

Across—1 Wisdom, 4 Idol, 7 Amulet, 8 Lamp, 10 Ideal, 12 Barrier, 16 Arrow, 18 Knob, 17 Late, 19 Motor, 20 Dredged, 21 Tide, 23 Deep.

No Snaps Of ExecutionsTokyo, Apr. 17.
It is unlikely that photographs will be made of the execution or scenes in prison if any of the 25 major Japanese war crimes defendants are convicted, says Colonel M.P. Echols, General MacArthur's Public Information officer.

U.S. Army photographers made pictures of the Nuremberg executions of Nazi leaders and these were distributed to newspapers.—Associated Press.

150 C-46 Planes For ChinaOakland, Calif., Apr. 17.
The first of 150 C-46 twin-engined planes bought from the US Government by the Chinese National Government will begin the flight to China on Sunday, Trans-Ocean Airlines announce.

One plane will take off on a test flight to Honolulu. With information gathered on this flight, three planes will depart on Tuesday, four on Wednesday and four next Thursday. Ferrying all of the 150 planes across the Pacific will take six or seven months.

The second group of 12 is scheduled to leave about June 1.

The operation is believed to be the largest mass ferrying job since the war. The planes are "Curtiss Commandos." They cost the US about US\$200,000 each and were sold to China for about US\$5,000 each.

The ferrying job, however, will cost China more than US\$1,000,000. Trans-Ocean officials said.

Honolulu, Wake, Guam and Shanghai are the scheduled stops in the overseas flights.—Associated Press.

Australian War Crimes Trials ReportTokyo, Apr. 18.
The Australians have executed 130 war criminals and sentenced 402 others to prison terms ranging up to life imprisonment, GHQ Legal Section said today.

The majority were Japanese, but some were Koreans and Formosans employed by the Japanese Army. All were tried outside Japan, mostly at Singapore, Rabaul, Weiwak, Mortor Island and Darwin, Australia.

All pending trials of Japanese war crimes suspects still to be held in the Southwest Pacific and Singapore have been ordered transferred to Hong Kong, where cases will be conducted by the British authorities.—Associated Press.

Japanese Crack Down On KoreansTokyo, Apr. 17.
The Japanese police today promised an all-out move against those Koreans who since the Japanese surrender have lost respect for Japanese law and committed numerous violations. In a now drive prompted by recent clashes between Japanese and Koreans (in which at least five persons were killed and scores injured) the police arrested 73 Koreans in Kobo who had forcibly entered the Governor's office and demanded an interview.

The Koreans wanted to protest against the Governor's order closing several primary schools operated by Koreans.

The order was issued in accordance with the Education Ministry directive that all Korean boys and girls reaching school age must be sent to Japanese schools, public or private, because all Korean residents in Japan are required to obey Japanese laws and ordinances under the Allied directive issued on November 20, 1946.

In Okayama, the Prefectural Procurator's Office has arrested Ro Hui, chairman of the Okayama Prefectural headquarters of the Federation of Koreans in Japan, on a charge of violation of the education law. He was immediately sent to Okayama Prison.

Jiji Press said 800 armed police had been secretly mobilised for Hui's arrest.

In view of the fact that there are some 15,000 Koreans in Ok-

yama Prefecture the police are watching their subsequent moves.

Racial Autonomy

The Koreans, meanwhile, have refused to close their schools, contending that the right of "racial autonomy" shall be recognised in connection with Korean education.

Many Koreans, too, have ignor-

ed the Japanese police in operating black-market restaurants.—United Press.

Athens, Apr. 17.

Flying in formation and piloted by American crews, thirty single-engined fighter aircraft landed in Athens on Friday night. They are en route to the Turkish Government under the American aid programme.—Associated Press

Many Koreans, too, have ignor-

ed the Japanese police in operating black-market restaurants.—United Press.

United Press



JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN SERVICE

	Arrivals	Sailings
"Tjisadane"	from Amoy 19th April	to Manila, 20th April. to Javaports & Macassar 28th April
"Tjibadak"	from Macassar & Javaports, 25th April.	to Javaports & Macassar, 12th May.
"Straat Soenda"	from Japan 30th April	to Menado, Macassar & Java Ports, 2nd May.

ASIA-AFRICA-SOUTH AMERICA SERVICE

	Arrivals	Sailings
"Boissevain"	from South America, South Africa via Straits & Manila 21st April	to Shanghai & Japan, 22nd April. to South Africa, South America, via Manila & Straits 8th May

	Arrivals	Sailings
"Straat Malakka"	from South America, South Africa, Mid May	to South Africa, South America, Early June

Transhipment cargo on through B.S.L. to Dar-Es-Salaam,
Mombasa, Zanzibar accepted on all sailings.

SUMATRA-MALAYA-CHINA SERVICE

	Arrivals	Sailings
"Heinrich Jessen"	from Amoy & Swatow, 18th April.	to Belawan Dell, 19th April.
"Van Heutsz"	from Belawan Dell & Straits 23rd April; from Amoy & Swatow, 1st May.	to Swatow & Amoy, 25th April; to Straits & Belawan Dell, 2nd May.

Agents: HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

	Arrivals	Sailings
"Alphaca"	from Japan & Shanghai 28th April	to Europe via Straits 29th April
"Ridderkerk"	from Europe 3rd May	to Europe via Straits 2nd June

	Arrivals	Sailings
"Mariekerk"	from Europe Early June	to Europe via Straits Early July

Transhipment cargo on through B.S.L. accepted to
Mediterranean and Northern European ports.

Agents: SILVER LINE LTD.

	Arrivals	Sailings
"Silveroak"	from U.S. Atlantic Ports, Early May	to U.S. Atlantic Ports, Middle May

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Leads	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast via Los Angeles	Mid. May	m.v. "DONA NATI"
	Mid. June	m.v. "DONA ANICETA".

ARRIVALS

From	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast via Los Angeles	20th May	m.v. "BALI"
	Mid. June	s.s. "DONA AURORA"

SAILINGS

For	Date	Vessel
San Francisco & Los Angeles	Mid. June	m.v. "HALLAND"
Atlantic Coast via Los Angeles	23rd April	m.v. "TAMARA"
	Mid. June	s.s. "DONA AURORA"
	Mid. June	m.v. "BENGAL"

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

WESTERN EUROPEAN POWERS
SET UP JOINT STAFF

Paris, Apr. 17.

The five nations who signed the Brussels defence pact today established a Western Europe consultative staff which will meet for the first time in London on April 24.

In a communiqué, the French Foreign Office said the Foreign Ministers (or their representatives) of the five countries, meeting today at the Quai d'Orsay, had established a permanent consultative council which will meet once every three months.

Meetings will be held in the capitals of the five countries in succession, starting with London.

The permanent organization of the consultative council will be composed of the Benelux countries' representatives, the French Ambassador in London, and a

British Government official still unnamed. This body, aided by the Secretariat, will meet at least every three months.

A communiqué from the French Foreign Office said:

Security Problems

"Security problems foreseen by the Brussels pact will come under the normal competence of the respective Ministers of the different countries, who will meet at London to discuss them every time that will be necessary.

"In order to follow and study those same questions, a permanent military council will be set up in London under the authority of the consultative council and under the immediate control of political representatives who compose the permanent organization."

The consultative council will be made up of the five Foreign Ministers, it was explained.

The communiqué concluded: "Social, economic and cultural questions will be discussed at periodic reunions in a place to be named by the Ministers or their experts. The consultative council may decree the establishment of special subcommittees to study problems under these headings."—United Press.

Socialists Confer

Paris, Apr. 17. Socialist Parliamentarians of France, Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Austria and Malaya, representing about half the population of their country, met today in the Paris Parliament building.

With maturing Treasury deposit receipts failing to provide sufficient relief and with bank-balance reduced by heavy revenue payments, the supply of credit was insufficient to meet demand and indirect and direct assistance had to be obtained. Altogether, it was not an easy week for the market.

The Bank of England returned showed that active note circulation had been decreased by around £5,000,000: the first decrease for some weeks.

Bunkers' deposits were again lower to the extent of £5,500,000, thus driving the market of one of its sources of supply.

Application for £170,000,000 Treasury bills totalled £207,805,000, of which £170,000,000 were allotted at an average rate of ten shillings and 3.15 pence.—Reuter.

Bizonia

Paris, Apr. 17. The Communist evening newspaper, "Ce Soir," asserted today that the British and French Foreign Ministers, Mr. Ernest Bevin and M. Georges Bidault, at their meetings today, would "definitely clear up the position of the fusion of the French Zone with the Bizonia as the first step towards the formation of a Western German State."

The paper alleged that Mr. Bevin and M. Bidault had already discussed the extension of the Brussels' Western Union Pact to Turkey and the Arab States.—Reuter.

Closing stock quotations:

Adams Express 17½ Alaska Junee 34½ American Smelting 67½ American Telephone 102½ American Waterworks 7½ Anacrusis Copper 27½ Aviation Corp 6½ Baldwin Locomotive 14½ Barnard 39½ Bendix Aviation 34½ Bethlehem Steel 4½ Canadian Pacific 27½ Canadian Co. 4½ Canadian Pacific 27½ Case 41½ Chrysler 50½ Colgate 31½ Commercial Solvents 23½ Corn Products 6½ Dupont 175½ Eastman Kodak 4½ Electric Light & Power 19½ General Motors 56½ Goodrich 64½ Goodyear 42½ Hormel 31½ International Paper 51½ International Trel & Trel 12½ International 27½ Kennecott Copper 14½ Montgomery Ward 58 National Distillers 21 National Lead 35 New York Central 10½ Packard Motor 43½ Pan American Airways 9½ Pennsylvania RR 10½ Radio Corp. 94½ Republic Steel 27½ Reynolds Tobacco 86½ Schenley 31½ Stetson Hosiery 80½ Shell Oil 38½ Socony Vacuum 17½ Southern Pacific 85½ Standard Oil of Calif. 63 Standard Oil of N.J. 80 Studebaker 19½ Union Carbide 41½ Union Carbide 111½ U.S. Rubber 40½ U.S. Steel 76½ U.S. Lines 20½ Wetherby 29½ Youngstown Sheet & Tube 78½ Gen. Pub. Utilities 12½ Associated Press.

"One thing, however, is quite clear. We must remain prepared—never again must we allow ourselves to fall into the mistake we made before the war, when we permitted our forces to dwindle away."

That was why the Government had decided that national service must continue in times of peace.

Viscount Montgomery said that an entirely voluntary territorial army could not hope to carry out efficiently all the many tasks that

Unnecessary

Berlin, Apr. 17.

Major General Hays, the United States Deputy Military Governor in Germany, today rejected an application made by the Soviet-sponsored People's Congress to hold a plebiscite in the American Zone of Germany, on "German unity."

"No plebiscite on German unity is necessary," General Hays said. "Everyone recognises the present desire of all Germans for unity, but I am sure the German people do not want the kind of unity that will bring economic and political slavery."—Reuter.

Pickets Clash With Police

London, Apr. 17.

Strike pickets today clashed here with the water-front police, who made several arrests after 6,000 harbour workers had downed tools.

The men struck after giving an ultimatum for better pay and working conditions, to which the Harbour Board had sent a reply, denounced by the union leader as unsatisfactory.

Chinese labourers later reported for duty in defiance of their union, but Indians, Javanese and Malays, representing about half the Harbour Board's labour force, stayed out.

The police raided the offices of the Harbour Labourers' Union for the second time just before the ultimatum expired and removed a number of documents.

Union representatives alleged that the documents were taken away to hamper the forthcoming meeting of the Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions in an effort to suppress trade unionism in Malaya.

All workers at the Straits Trading Company's shelter on Pulau Brani Island off Singapore struck when the company ordered some of their comrades, who had been on strike since Wednesday, to return to work or be dismissed.

The men demanded higher wages and rice rations, and improved medical services.—Reuter.

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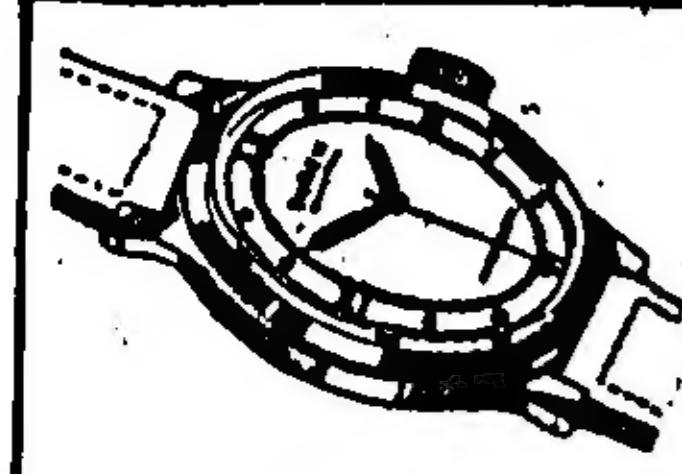
examined in the presence of

Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on

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No fire



BUREN

THE PERFECT
SWISS WATCH

CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1948.

Indians Triumph Win International Shield Final

(By "GRANDSTAND")

The Portuguese were again disappointed in their quest for International honours when Senior Markar's Indian side hung their sign on the Lusitanians again by vanquishing their foes 9-3 in the International Series play-off for the Hong Kong & Shanghai Hotels' Ltd. Shield. In the Ladies International elimination heats China nosed out Great Britain 8-7, while the Midget Exhibition held at the Recreio Softball Diamond as a prelude to the big game resulted in a victory for the junior Saints over the Black Hawks.

Sherry Bucks, who pitched the Indians to victory, limited the Portuguese to five safeties while his mates produced the runs. The Indians fully deserved their win in spite of the fact that they started out as the under-dogs, by out-classing their opponents in both fielding and hitting departments—the Indians connected for six blows to the Portuguese five, while the Lusitanians also misfired five times compared to the Indian's two bobbles, both in the outfield. Both hurlers, however, were erratic, Bucks walking seven while Franco passed six to first base, with the former whiffing two and the latter fanning one only.

Lost The Toss

The Indians lost the toss and commenced batting but disappointed fans as Benny Omar lied out and Junior Markar stood still on the third strike. Sabu Samy worked Franco for a pass but was nabbed in an attempt to steal second. In the Portuguese half, mentor Tony Alves ordered lead-off batsman Art Ozorio to

KOWLOON BOWLS

H. A. Lammert, Bob Duncan and E. A. Atkins created something of a record at Austin Road yesterday when they scored two seven's in two consecutive heads against W. Naeff, K. C. Hamilton and L. G. Coombes in the Kowloon Bowling Green Club's Individual Wappingham Competition.

Trailing by four shots on the 18th head, Atkins and his two not only pulled up their socks but also their score in the following three heads. They drew a two on the 19th, and a seven on the 20th and last heads.

Lending right up to the 17th head, L. Sykes and his trio lost the lead to E.F. Pope on the 18th, only to regain it on the following end. Pope captured the next two heads to run out winner by the odd shot in 37.

At the close of the game, H. O. Mauerhofer still had the highest aggregate of winning shots (36 up), with W. C. Simpson second with plus 34, and R. J. Wigginton third with plus 30.

Score:
W. Russell W.F. Simpson
D. Trail N.J. Whelpton
W.H. Bailey R.J. Wigginton
G.E.F. Thompson S.H. Strange
(Skip) 19 (Skip) 22
F.C. Clemo M.L. Hardie
L.L. Mills J.W. Bellamy
J. Hempsay H.F. Shields
S. Randle A.G.C. Eastman
(Skip) 18 (Skip) 11
T.J. Hornsby E.G. Shaw
J.W. Close H.O. Mauerhofer
R.P. Phillips V.C. Dixon
E. Greenwood W.C. Simpson
(Skip) 14 (Skip) 20
H.A. Lammert W. Naeff
R. Duncan K.C. Hamilton
E.A. Atkins L.G. Coombes
(Skip) 30 (Skip) 18
T.R.H. Robinson V.L. Sargent
L.R. Whant E.F. Pope
(Skip) 18 (Skip) 19

TO-DAY'S BADMINTON

The following are today's Badminton fixtures at Kowloon Cricket Club:

7.30 p.m. (Junior Men's Singles): T. H. Chou v. W. C. Chung.

8.00 p.m. (Junior Men's Doubles): F. H. Kwok & D. Kwoh v. J. Kempson & M. Kempson.

8.30 p.m. (Junior Men's Singles): Wong Kuei Sin v. K. Y. Tang.

9.00 p.m. (Mixed Doubles): J. J. Reynolds & Mrs. O. Silva v. M. A. Oliveira & Miss. M. Silva.

9.30 p.m. (Junior Men's Doubles): A. H. & K. F. Chiu v. M. Vorley & A. J. Goncalves.

Printed and published for the proprietors, THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISES, LIMITED, by WALTER JAMES KEATH, Windmill House, Hong Kong.

HOME SOCCER LEAGUE TABLES

FIRST DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Arsenal	33	22	11	6	72	32	85
Manchester U.	33	18	12	7	48	49	78
Burnley	33	18	12	7	52	45	78
Preston	33	17	12	7	48	50	75
Wolves	33	18	12	7	61	51	75
Derby	33	16	12	7	50	64	74
Villa	33	17	9	14	60	58	73
Portsmouth	33	17	6	15	63	47	70
Manchester C.	33	15	10	8	50	41	69
Blackpool	33	16	10	7	41	40	68
Sheffield U.	33	16	10	7	63	45	67
Middlesb.	33	14	9	17	57	48	66
Leeds	33	14	9	17	57	48	66
Everton	33	14	9	17	49	59	67
Chester	33	14	9	17	52	67	67
Bolton	33	14	9	16	46	56	66
Huddersfield	33	12	11	10	45	55	65
Huskies	33	12	10	11	45	47	64
Charlton	33	14	9	16	51	68	64
Sunderland	33	12	10	11	53	64	63
Blackburn	33	10	10	12	49	68	60
Grimsby	33	10	8	14	46	100	22

SECOND DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Birmingham	33	22	12	5	55	24	84
Newcastle	33	20	12	7	50	48	81
Sheffield W.	33	20	9	11	55	29	81
Southampton	33	19	11	10	68	38	78
Cardiff	33	17	12	12	59	82	73
West Ham.	33	15	12	12	52	61	72
Walsall	33	15	12	12	52	62	72
Wrexham	33	10	9	14	57	87	65
Arrington	33	11	12	12	59	82	73
Manfield	33	17	10	12	52	62	72
Hull	33	10	12	12	53	43	72
Carlisle	33	11	12	12	52	62	72
Nottingham	33	10	12	12	52	62	72
Crown	33	10	7	15	55	71	69
Stockport	33	10	7	15	57	71	69
Derby	33	10	7	15	57	71	69
Bradford	33	9	14	12	58	66	68
Oldham	33	9	14	12	58	66	68
York	33	10	12	12	53	66	67
Millwall	33	10	12	12	53	66	67
Southport	33	10	12	12	53	66	67
Rockport	33	10	12	12	53	66	67
Leeds	33	10	12	12	53	66	67
Notts Forest	33	10	12	12	53	66	67
Doncaster	33	9	11	20	49	62	69
Halifax	33	6	13	21	41	71	55
New Brighton	33	7	9	24	58	82	73

THIRD DIVISION (NORTH)

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Bathurst	33	24	9	8	84	87	57
Lincoln	33	23	9	8	74	40	56
Gateshead	33	18	11	12	73	72	52
Torquay	33	18	10	14	59	53	52
Brighton	33	18	11	14	61	48	52
Orient	33	18	11	14	70	72	52
Reading	33	18	9	15	53	56	52
Notts Co.	33	18	7	16	64	57	52
Easter	33	14	10	15	52	56	57
Swindon	33	11	15	18	40	46	50
Leeds	33	11	12	18	40	46	50
Watford	33	14	8	17	49	50	56
Northampton	33	13	9	18	47	57	55
Torquay	33	10	14	19	53	54	54
Brighton	33	11	11	14	41	49	52
Orient	33	11	11	14	40	49	52
Reading	33	11	8	19	52	57	50
Aldershot	33	28	8	13	17	64	52
Bristol Rovers	33	10	8	20	62	69	52

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTH)

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Queen's P.	33	25	7	6	71	82	57
Bournemouth	33	22	9	8	67	72	58
Ipswich	33	22	8	13	60	49	47
Barnes	33	18	10	11	59	58	46
Dristol C.	33	18	8	15			